PACK THE SUPREME COURT. ABIDING THREAT OF THE BRYAN-IZED DEMOCRACY.

the Free Riot Plank of 1896 Also Specifically Declared by the Party to Be as Vital Now party Would Make the Menace Imminent. assault which the Bryanized Demochas made on the Supreme Court of the tes is one of the subjects which the campaigners at the National Heada document was put out giving the and repeated in the Democratic we the appointment of at least one Supreme Court and perhaps he

platferm adopted in July at Kansas City, It three or four to appoint. Every since the war except Johnson has appointed one or more Justices, and Harrison It is possible also for Congress to increase the membership of the court,
if Bryan were elected to the Presidency, and of Representatives should be in sympathy with him, and his followers should obtain a majority in the Senate, the grave danger of which has been pointed out, there would be nothing to prevent the packing of the Supreme Bench with men who would use its vast power to put into effect the radical scheme of the Chicago and Kansas City Popoerats. The danger of this is recognized by lawyers and jurists throughout the country, and many of them have appealed to the Re publican National Committee to make it plain the voters, in order that they may realize that the threat of a depreciated currency and a policy of scuttle are not the only menaces the Bryan programme. The plank in the Chicago platform attacking the judiciary was We denounce arbitrary interference by

Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of opression, by which Federal judges, in con-empt of the laws of the States and rights of mpt of the laws of etment which had best Judges who ever sat le declare that it is the constitutional all the Constitutional inty of Congress to use all the Constitutional sower which remains after that decision, of WHICH MAY COME FROM ITS REFERSAL BY THE COURT AS IT MAY HEREAFTER BE CONSTITUTED, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and importantly laid, to the end that wealth may bear

solution.
arbitrary course of the courts in as-to imprison citizens for indirect con-and ruling by injunction should be preproper legislation. nocrats in their platfrom of 1900 de-

"We reaffirm and indorse the principles the National Democratic platform adopted Chicago in 1898."

The declaration of 1898, the document reses brought about through the sympathy of the Bryanites and their dupes with a band of wless persons who, in 1894, availed themselves the opportunity offered by a great strike organize a riotous mob which terrorized the wablding citizens of Chicago and the travelers on railway lines running into that city. Men who desired to work were prevented om doing so by violence. The moving of alway trains from Chicago became impossible. Two roads which were in the hands of serivers appointed by United States courts a suits regularly and properly brought were mong these affected, and all of them by act of Congress were post roads. Several of them is special acts of Congress were required to tree troops and war material for the Govern-

tion too powerful to be suppressed by ordinary judicial proceedings or by the powers rested in the United States Marshal.

Under these circumstances the United States commenced an action in the Circuit Court for the Northern district of Illinois to enjoin interference with the action of the receivers with the course of commence between the states or with the United States mails. An algorithm was issued, and certain persons having violated it, they were found guilty of contempt of court and sentenced. Claiming that the action of the court was improper, they sued out a writ of habeas corpus in the United States Supreme Court, which, after argument and due deliberation, unanimously decided that the injunction was lawfully and properly issue I and that the sentence for contempt was inwful and proper (158 United States Reports, 564), saving among other things:

"That the bill filled in this case alleged special facts calling for the exercise of all the powers of the court is not open to question. The picture drawn in it of the vast interests involved not merely of the city of Chicago and the State of Illinois, but of all the States, and the general confusion into which the interstate commerce of the country was thrown; the forcible interference with that commerce; the attempted exercise by individuals of powers belonging only to government, and the threatened continuance of such invasions of public right, presented a condition of affairs which called for the fullest exercise of all the powers of the courts. If ever there was a special exigency one which demanded that the court should do sit that courts can do, it was disclosed by this till, and we need not turn to the public history of the day, which only reaffirms with clearest emphaés all its adlegations."

At the same time President Cleveland, pursate and the state of the courts. If ever there was a special exigency on the day, which only reaffirms with clearest emphaés all its adlegations."

Line President Cleveland pura common power inherent long before the adoption of Among the powers ex-congress by the Constitu-tion at the regulations foreign nations and among and the establishment of stroads. No one has ever post roads. No one has ever propriety of the Federal au-al matters. The power over een the States was evidently neessary to prevent any State with or discriminating against ourse originating in or directed

after the adoption of the Congress proceeded to carry allo effect and in 1789 organized Court and established Circuit Courts with substantially the now. By this act the power to outs by fine and imprisonment on of the court was expressly of 1793 expressly recognized the tits to issue in junctions a power tits to issue in junctions a power as expressly recognized the issue injunctions, a power

courts to punish offenders heir orders or contempt of necessary to their very exthe nature of the case this ly be shared with any other courts abuse it that abuse, see of judicial power, may impeachment. Any attack an artack upon the indejudiciary. A court, in endits orders by proceedings may securing to suitors the as adjudged them entitled a such cases to be effectual disummary.

apport of the executive weriess. Therefore the nited States, and im-of enforcing the laws. of enforcing the laws, d by Congress as early cred that 'whenever the ates shall be opposed, eof obstructed, in any s too powerful to be the powers vested in the ent may call out the armed in. This act was amended

and his oath of office when he sent troops to Chicago in 1894."
Of the Bryan programme the document says:
"The supporters of Bryan condemn his action.
They condemn him for not violating his oath, for enforcing the laws, for forwarding the mails, for not submitting to mob rule. If they are sustained, all orderly government is at an end and in its place is installed anarchy, under which the weak become the sport of the rich and powerful.

"The state of affairs above described is not governed by the following provisions of the

werful.
state of affairs above described is not state of affairs above described is not believed. governed by the following provisions of th Constitution (Article IV., section 4), to which reference is so often made by Brya**n** and hi The United States shall guarantee to every

the in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against asion, and upon application of the Legisure, or of the executive (when the Legisure cannot be convened) against domestic larges.

out the necessity of consulting any State authority.

"The Chicago Convention condemns the Supreme Court for declaring the law levying an income tax unconstitutional. The constitutional but only the method prescribed in that law for raising one.

"If the present constitutional provision is not wise, the remedy is by amendment of that instrument, not by an assault upon the court; yet the Democratic Convention, referring to the decision, appeals to power 'which may hereafter be constituted.' If this means any-thing, it is a threat to pack the court, in case of Bryan's election, by the addition of Judges pledged to reverse the decision.

"Thus, for the first time in the history of the country, a national convention of any party "Thus, for the first time in the history of the country, a national convention of any party threatened to pack the Supreme Court and condemned a President for enforcing the laws.

"The danger involved is greater and more insidious than that confronting the Republic in 1861; more insidious, because then the firing on Sunter was an object lesson visible to all, now argument is needed to arouse the people; more dangerous because then the division of the Union was threatened, but each part would have been governed by law; now the foundations of all orderly government are assailed and anarchy awaits."

CONGRESS FIGHTS IN TEXAS.

Mayor Jones of Galveston to Run on the Re-

Houston, Tex., Sept. 2.-The Democrate are not to have smooth sailing in the Tenth Congress district, even though Mr. Hawley is not going to run again. The Republican candidate will be Mayor Walter C. Jones of Galveston, who was formerly a power in the Democratic fold. Then the Populists have put out a strong candidate, C. K. Walter of Gonzales, the home of Burgess, the Democratio candidate. Walter has a large personal following. Even Mr. King, the chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, admits that Walter is a strong man on the stump. Four years ago Walter and Burgess took the stump in joint debate for their respective parties in Gonzales county and the county went for the Populists by 600 majority. Two years ago Mr. Burgess declined to aid in the success of the Populists and Walter had to go on the stump by himself, and he again landed the county in the Populist column. Walter will soon take the stump and says that he will go after both the old parties in shotgun style.

Mayor Jones and the Republicans are keeping quiet, waiting for the return of Mr. Hawley who is in Washington at present, but who is nevertheless at work in Texas by mail and wire. Walter is a strong man on the stump. Four wire.

Reports from the Eleven th and Twelfth districts are also to the effect that the Democrats are badly scared there, and are going to put up the hardest fight they ever made to keep the Republicans from scoring. Democratic State Chairman Wells has established his headquarters at San Antonio and will do all he can for the Eleventh and Twelfth districts, while Joe Bailey and other big guns of the Democrats will be sent into the Tenth district to work with their coats off.

DEPARTMENT STORE OCTOPUS. Sample Political Literature From the Creker-

Murphy-Shevlin Headquarters. Among the campaign literature which decorates the tables at the headquarters of the Croker-Murphy-Shevlin faction of the Democratic party in Room 309 at the Holland House are a number of pamphlets entitled "Darkest America," issued by the Anti-Department Store Association, which are directed against department stores. Richard Croker, in a recent interview, pointed out the dangerous character of department stores, and asked what would be the result if those in New York should combine into a trust similar in character to the Ice Trust. The pamphiet, "Darkest America," contains partment stores. Here, for example, is an ex-

Department stores is the Mother of Sweat Shops.
Department stores is the Father of Multopoly.
Department stores is the Daddy and Mammy
of Trusts.

They do seem very good in their way.
As did the Circus Clown to his Master say.
"But it's a D— bad way—anyway." Here is an extract from a page which bears

the title "The Octopussian:" A city thrives and lives, or strives and dies on the number of its Merchant store keepers, the greatest number is for its greatest good—the Customer Shoppers are not in the question, they were always accommodated—a great City is in its size, not congested value, like Philada is to-day-30 blocks of Business by 6 firms & 3,000 Blocks of Idleness, Desolation of 30,000 down trodden (by woman) Tradesmen. She's makin a Beautiful Oasis. Teddy says "give 'em H—Il boys."—Volontes.

Not only were the stores attacked in prose, out in verse. Here is a sample of the verse:

Department Stores have cum to stay
How long the Devil only knows.
His sceptre's the one dear woman doth sway,
And wield I Tradesman sich blows.

If they really such good things, be, Let's push 'em along -60-all But make 'em pay Taxes like all 60 An push 'em, push 'em to the wall.

The Moral Law is against sich stores, As the ladies we love, all know. Sich Bad Principles, Humanity ignores, That we our abhorrence show.

Some startling announcements are made on another page. Here are a few of them. The statue of William Penn on top of Philadelphia's City Hall speaks:

Only big ones bust, Balloons, RailrRoads & Depart-ment Storesonly big ones bust, balloods, that record year.

Dyna—mite mite be mitter than MULTOPOLY—
The fewer Bosses the more serfs in America.—Charity is to give only what you need.

I look down on Depart. Stores, can't helpt it, in my high position, above all men.
They were deeld diuniawini in New York in '95 by Supreme Court—the U.S.
vs. Gov. Black's Civil Service Bill. That our Grand-daddes never so intend'd 'em.
In my day a Hatter would not sell shoes, he said it was beastly not manity—It's different now
They make me weary—Big Bables—
It's enuf to make a Pig sick—& I don't feel well myself.

Here is another verse, which closes the pamphlet:

Multopoly is woman's foolish craze, temptation, A Boy's Damnation, the old man's ruination—chaos Let College Scientists cuss and discuss something useful now.

DEMOCRATS DIDN'T TURN OUT. Lack of Enthusiasm in Indiana at the Railies to Open the Campaign.

Indianapolis, Sept. 2.—The Democratic managers are very much disappointed over the district meetings which were held throughout the State yesterday, and which marked the formal opening of the campaign. As a rule the meetings were slimly attended and there was a lack of that enthusiasm which

there was a lack of that enthusiasm which marked similar gatherings four years ago and which the managers were confidently counting upon in the present campaign. Some of the best speakers in the State and some of the best speakers in the State and some from other States were announced as drawing cards, but with the exception of South Bend, where Mr. Bryan spoke, the crowds were disappointing and the greetings given the speakers wanting in enthusiasm.

The party leaders confess that there is apathy in the ranks and that the campaign will be wanting in those elements of interest which it possessed four years ago, and which brought a large attendance to all meetings regardless of the reputation of the speaker. As an example of the want of interest, Congressman Lentz of Ohio spoke at two meetings yesterday, and, though widely advertised, both of the gatherings were small. The meeting addressed by John W. Kern, candidate for Governor, was also slimly attended.

"THE SUN" 'AS A REAL ESTATE

and News medium will better meet your requirements than any other publication, reaching as it does people who have money for investment, and supplying each day all the news available of interest to those interested in the

GUM SHOE BILL ON A TRAIL

NEGRO THOUSANDS IMPORTED INTO KENTUCKY TO VOTE. Come, Maybe, From North Carolina, Where

They Can't Vote-But He Is After Them Sir, and He Will Also Rescue Illinois, Indiana and West Virginia From Corruption, Ex-Governor William J. Stone of Missouri, the ice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who is to be in charge of the headquarters which the committee will open in this ity as soon as they can make up their minds whether to offend the Croker-Murphy-Shevlin combine or the hill-Coler faction of the party this State, announced yesterday that he was in possession of information which led him to believe that the Republican campaigners contemplated most serious outrages in West Virginia and Kentucky at the fall election. Mr. Stone spends a great deal of time hunting for important information, and he

tion. Mr. Stone spends a great deal of time hunting for important information, and he has been called Gum Shoe Bill by no less a Bryanite than John P. Altgeld
Mr. Stone said yesterday that he had been informed by a distinguished member of the United States Senate, whose name he was not at liberty to mention, that the Republicans intended to colonize West Virginia and Kentucky with negroes and to vote them this fall in order to carry those States for the Republican ticket.

"My informant," said Mr. Stone, who was cooling off at Manhattan Beach, "says that at least 3,000 negroes have been sent to Kentucky already. He saw some of them on a railroad train and there can be no doubt of the purpose for which they were going to the State. They were imported, I am told, under the guise of laborers on the railroads in Kentucky. The plan is to keep them there at work; until election day and then to vote them. It is the purpose of the managers of this enterprise to plant enough colored men in Kentucky and West Virginia to make it impossible for us to carry those States. They will be sent to the States in small parties, so that attention will not be attracted to them, and they will be kept at work at legitimate occupations until election day, when they will be for the control of the same aparty of the negroes in Washington. We will look into this matter. Four , years ago the Democratic national ticket received legal majorities in Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, but it was robbed of the electoral votes of these States by the Republicans, who stuffed the ballots to be counted as theypleased. We shall be prepared to prevent a repetition of this in November. We will not be robbed of our victory.

"The headquarters which we shall estable to the search of the shall estable to the shall of the shall estable to the shall be prepared to prevent a repetition of this in November. We will not be robbed of our victory.

this in November. We will not be robbed of our victory.

The headquarters which we shall establish in New York this week will cover the New England States, New York, Maryland, West Virginia and Delaware. We have learned that the Republicans are raising a great corruption fund, and intend to debauch the electors wherever it is possible. They are collecting money in all parts of the country, and it will be used freely from now until election day. We must fight this as best we can) The Democracy has no rich corporations to aid it. But we will werk.

Mr. Stone said that his committee had not reached any decision as to where it would open headquarters, but that it would decide to-morrow or on Wednesday. He added that the National Committee was not taking any interest in either side of the factional row here, and that he was convinced that all Democrats would support the national ticket.

LETTER TO HANNA AND JONES Orging Them to Discountenance Raising Cam-

paign Funds From Officeholders. The National Civil Service Reform Assodation through a special committee composed of Charles J. Bonaparte, William Dudley Foulke and H. A. Richmond has sent a duplicate letter to Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee and Chairman Hanna of the Republican National Committee asking them to aid it in preventing the levying of assessments for political purposes on Government employees in the present campaign. The letter quotes the law which prohibits officials of the Government from soliciting contributions from employees and prohibiting all soliciting of funds in a room or building occupied in the discharge of official business by the Government. Then it says:

"In fact, any officer or employee of the United States asked to give an assessment or contribution for political purposes directly or indirectly to a committee of which a Senator of the United States is chairman is solicited to commit a crime.

"We cannot question the desire of both Senator Jones and yourself to secure obedience to this law on the part of all who are required to respect and enforce it; but it is, nevertheless, true that in previous campaigns attempts have been repeatedly made to evade its salu-tary provisions; indeed, alleged offences of this nature are even now the subject of official in-quiry by the law officers of the Government. nature are even now the subject of official inguiry by the law officers of the Government.
It is in nowise our purpose, however, to confine
what we now say to assessments on Federal
officeholders or to acts made unlawful by particular statutes. We believe that in a free
country the collection of such enforced contributions from public servants of any grade or
kind, whether Federal, State or municipal,
who may make them through fear lest refusal
be followed by injurious consequences to themselves and their families, is a grave scandal;
we have no doubt that such is the belief of honorable and patriotic men, whatever their politics or party, throughout the Union, and we
request you, as a good citizen, to join with
us in a protest against these wrongs.

"We ask from you, therefore, a public declaration that you recognize the right of every
man, whether in public or private employ, to
the wages of his labor without such molestation and that, so far as may be in your power,
you will see that no one suffers because of refusal to comply with any demand for contributions made professedly on behalf of your
committee or of the great party which you
represent."

BISHOP GRANT FOR M'KINLEY Negro Leader Says His Race Should Support Republicans-Bishop Turner's Stand.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 2.-Bishop Grant, who is attending the annual session of the African Methodist Church here, is not a Bryan man in this campaign.

"This is no time for a change in the Administration," he said to-day. "I shall not vote

istration." he said to-day. "I shall not vote for Bryan nor advise my race to vote for him, but on the contrary I shall vote for McKinley. With the problems now confronting the nation and the following complications we cannot afford to make any change." In regard to Bishop Turner, who, it is said, will go on the stump for Bryan, Bishop Grant says Turner has become very much incensed at the race riots and the failure of the Administration to protect the race. The Bryan forces, he says, may have promised, in the event of success, to call out the Federal troops to prevent the lynchings, and such promises might make many colored people go over to the Bryan side; but Bishop Grant says that while vigorous steps are being taken he remembers that all the legislation for the colored race has been enacted by the Republicans, and he has much more confidence in the party with that record than the party that controls North Carolina and other Southern States.

TILLMAN ON SOUTH CAROLINA'S VOTE. He Says That the Palmetto State Is True to the

Dispensary System. COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 2.—Senator Tillman made a statement to-day in regard to the scratching of his name in the recent primary and the vote for dispensary candidates for Governor. He said:

"I have always believed the dispensary had the support of two-thirds of the people, and

the support of two-thirds of the people, and this election shows it. Hoyt got several thosand more than the anti-dispensary vote because of his being an old Confederate soldier. In the final race between him and Gov. McSweeney next week the frie ds of the dispensary will not be caught napping.

"I have made a careful study of the returns, and do not think 2,000 of those who scratched me were influenced by religious sentiment, despits the strenuous efforts to array the religious people against me. The scratching came from my old political antigonists of 90 and '92. Many of my friends who voted for prohibition will resent this scratching in the McSweeney-Hoyt primary next week."

The Greater New York Association of Anti Imperialist Clubs [Tam.] will hold sixty Assembly district mass meetings in New York city during the campaign, beginning on Sept. 13. On ing the campaign, beginning on Sept. 13. On that night meetings will be held in the First and Thirteenth districts of New York county, one in Richmond, one in Queens, one in Suffolk and one in Kings. After that there will be a mass meeting every night somewhere in the city until the series is finished. Then there will be a general mass meeting in Carnezie Hall. All the meetings will be called Liberty meetings, and this programme will be carried out:

Band.

Patriotic Airs

Reading the Declaration of Independence.

The Star Spangled Banner.

Spangled Banner.

Speeches on Imperialism.

For Liberty."

O. H. P. BELMONT FOR THE ORIENT. Engels Hold Out Welcoming Hands to Thei

Condidate for Congress. The announcement that O. H. P. Belmont was slated for the Tammany nomination for Congress in the Ninth district seems to have eached the East Side in an authoritative shape vesterday. There had been talk about it outside of the district, but in the district up to resterday the contest for the nomination was ommonly supposed to lie among Congressman Thomas J. Bradley and ex-Congressman Timothy J. Campbell, ex-Civil Justice Henry M. Goldfogle, Assemblyman Lem Sanders and the Hon. Martin Engel. The district embraces all of the Eighth, Twelfth and Fourth Assembly districts and parts of the Second Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth. Mr. Belmont does not reside in the district.

About the only place in the district where his proposed nomination was productive yes terday of unbounded enthusiasm was in and around the headquarters of the Martin Engel Association of De Ate. Although Engel is an avowed candidate, his friends declared yesterday that he would gladly retire if by so doing he could add anything to the prestige of his organization. At a meeting of the swell set yesterday afternoon, Rosey the Lawyer, President of the Essex Market Bar Association, said:

President of the Essex Market Bar Association, said:

"Gentlemen, of course you have heard of the proposition to send Mr. Belmont to Congress from this district. It is a grand, glorious idea. You all remember how in 1898 we wanted the nomination from this district to go to William Astor Chanler. That was the year that everybody was talking about our great ball. Our social ambitions were checked then because Chanler picked out another district. We have everything now to complete our success except financial presitige."

to complete our success except financial pres-tige." Will he standt for a touch?" asked Charlie Wagner the Grand street dry goods man.
"You are bogging the question and are out of order," said Rosey sternly. "Vas he a sil-fer man?" shouted Gas Works Meyers.
"Silver and gold, too," said Rosey. Now, gentlemen, I tell you, that with Belmont to shout for, we wont be going all around the district as we did last election preaching Democracy from the ends of old trucks and with three-plece bands. I tell you, will have have Sousa's Band and automobiles and when we go to Washington to the inauguration of Bryan well go in overcoats. go in overcoats.

"Do ve vait undil March ter got dose overgoats?" shouted Gas Works Myers, jumping

om his seat.
"You get the overcoats before election; that
the policy of this organization," answered "I move," said Joe Cohen, President of the

"I move," said Joe Cohen, President of the Allen Street Literary Club, "that we send a committee right away to wait on Belmont."

"Wait on him for what?" asked Rosey, "Just to let him know that we are with him," replied Cohen.

"You will be with him all right when the time comes," replied Rosey, "but you are not on the Executive Committee which attends to all that, Your time will come later, when we get through."

The leading members of the other Tammany Hall organizations in the Congressional district were somewhat reticent about the proposed nomination of Belmont. All of them had heard of the proposition and they generously said that if Croker desired Belmont's nomination they would not object, because they could not afford to.

ROOSEVELT IN CHICAGO.

To Go to the Labor Day Picnic Together.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2. -- Gov. Roosevelt and William J. Bryan both arrived in the city this afternoon and are stopping practically under the same roof, Roosevelt being at the Auditorium Annex and Bryan being at the Auditorium. Gov. Roosevelt was met at the train by Henry C. Payne and Graeme Stuart and

as that of Roosevelt. Soon after he reached town he went into consultation with Chairman Jones, Secretary Walsh and J. J. Johnson of the National Democratic Committee and Congressman J. J. Lentz of Ohio, who hat pened to be in the hotel when Bryan arrived The entire afternoon was spent in consultation; in the evening Bryan went to church.

Mr. Bryan was also reticent about talking politics. He said at the outset that he had nothing to give out and thereafter parried all questions.

Mr. Bryan and Gov. Roosevelt will review the parade to-morrow from the same stand and will be escorted together to the park.

TO ORGANIZE GOLD DEMOCRATS. secretary Frenzel Will Rally Those That Live

in Indiana-Plan of Campaign. INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.-John P. Frenzel, Secretary of the National Gold Standard Democratic Committee, will begin the organization of the Gold Democrats of this State this week and expects to have an excellent organization by the latter part of the month. Since the meeting of the committee here and the decision not to nominate national candidates the work of organization has been allowed to rest, with the exception that the names of the Gold Demo-crats of the several counties have been secured with the view to supplying them with liter-ature and enabling them to keep in touch with the position of the Gold Democrats throughout the country. Mr. Frenzel now purposes to enter upon the work of forming gold standard clubs in the larger cities of the State and through these literature will be disseminated. The list of Democrats who refused to support Bryan in 1896 and are still opposed to him is said to show only a slight decrease in any localities, while in a few there are additions which will more than make up the loss. It is estimated that 2,000 Democrats refused to support free silver in 1896 and it is believed that fully this number will not vote for Bryan this year.

All the reports, however, have not been received from the counties and those to come in may make some difference on the estimate.

TWENTY-SEVENTH SENATE DISTRICT. Democrats Not Likely to Indorse Gardiner. the Independent Republican.

SCHOHARIE, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Schoharie county Democrats have not and probably will not indorse the Hon. E. Watson Gardiner of Amsterdam, the independent Republican nomnee for State Senator of the Twenty-seventh district. It is expected that Schoharle county will furnish a Democratic candidate for Senator in the person of Arthur D. Meade, one of the prominent Democrats of the county. It is intimated that the delegates from Fulton and Hamilton counties favor the nomination of Mr. Meade, which will assure him the nomination. Leading Democrats from Montgomery county have been in Schoharie county with a view of urging the candidacy of Mr. Gardiner, and not meeting with success they are laboring with the delegates in Fulton and Hamilton counties. Judge Borst of Amsterdam, the State Committeeman of the district, is suspected of being opposed to Gardiner's indersement. Mr. Gardiner, it is said, will not run as the independent Republican nominoe unless indorsed by the Democrats. The Democratic Senatorial convention will be called this week, probably at Middleburgh in this county. will furnish a Democratic candidate for Senator

HANNA LEAVES ON WEDNESDAY. Branch a Quiet One.

LONG BRANCH, N.J., Sept. 2. Senator Hanna's ast Sunday in Long Branch was a quiet one. He received very few calls at his summer home He received very lew calls at his summer home on Ocean avenue at Elberon and these had no political significance. Senator Hanna and his family will leave on Wednesday for Cleveland. On Thursday Franklin Murphy, chairman of the Republican State Committee of New Jersey, in whose cottage the Ohio Senator has been spending the summer, will come here with his family for a short stay.

Most Successful Transactions

have been brought about through THE SUN'S Real Estate columns. Both the dealer and the reader may be depended on, a factor not to be lost sight of.—Idea

NUMBER THREE OF THE TWENTY. SEVEN GRABS AT NUMBER SIX'S TAG.

After Candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States Are Nominated on Wednesday a Sub-Committee on Equal Rights to Publicity Will Be in Order.

When the Plaza Twenty-seven assemble in Carnegie Hall on Wednesday to nominate for President and Vice-President candidates who will oppose everything that is advocated by the Republican and Democratic parties it is expected that a sub-committee will be appointed to investigate the efforts which have been made by certain members of the organization to appropriate the numbers belonging to other members. As is well known, the Twenty even organized for the purpose of saving the nation by having the names of its members printed in the newspapers. Its efforts to accomplish this did not meet with the success which was expected. Some members have not got their names into print more than once. Others have been more fortunate, and last week it was charged that these members had formed a ring to control the advertising privileges of the Twenty-seven. This charge naturally cre ated a sensation. Number Seven, Eleven and Number Twenty-three were the men whose tags were spoken of when the report was circulated, and it was hinted that Number Fourteen was not guiltless of knowledge of the plot.

Number Fourteen advocates the adoption of a plank in the platform making it obligatory in every newspaper to print the names of the Twenty-seven at least once daily in a con-

Twenty-seven at least once daily in a conspicuous place. Number Twelve, on hearing the rumors of the formation of a ring, announced that if such a thing were attempted he and his friends would seeded from the Twenty-seven. The new charge, that a member of the organization attempted to exchange numbers with one whose name had been published six times in seven weeks, is made by Number Sixtand his story is substantiated by Number Nine. The member against whom the charge is made is Number Three.

"I was in my office on Saturday with Nine and Three," said Six yesterday. "We were there to read the morning mall. I opened a letter from a prominent society manin Sandts Eddy. Northampton county. Pennsylvania, whose name i withhold from publication at the present time for obvious reasons. He wrote as follows:

I have long suspected that Bryan were a made

e, and a gentleman whose home is in Mangohick, ing William county. Va., whose identification with crigious life of the community makes it impossible r me to doubt his word, has informed me that he has and that President McKinley is plotting to overfrow the Republic and establish himself as Dictator, his plan, I am informed, is well known in Mangolick. Therefore I can vote for neither of them. I eleome your movement as a particule move in the ght direction. Please inform me if I will be allowed vote by proxy.

to vote by proxy.

"This letter gave great encouragement to us I handed it to Three. Then I opened one from a weil-known saw miller of Neshoto, Manitowoc county, Wisconsin. He wrote:

"Some years ago in a public speech McKinley said The day of the wooden line of battle ships is past. We should build no more of them." Only recently Bryan declared that Taper made of wood pulp is less lasting than that made of linen rags. Under the circumstances, what can a particule saw miller do? I am with you, heart and soul, but I shall probably be in Europe on election day.
"I handed this letter to Nine, of course," con-

and medicine. He said:

"I shall become of age on Dec. 22. I have for a long time watched the course of events with a critical eye. You are right in despairing of the continuation of Republican institutions, unless your suggestion are adopted. I am in thorough sympathy with your

by Henry C. Payne and Graeme Stuart and taken directly to the hotel. There a committee representing the Building Trades Council called on him in his room. They assured him of his welcome, and informed him of the arrangements of Labor Day, after which they departed. Others who called on Roosevelt soon after his arrival were R. C. Kerens, National Committeeman from Missouri, and W. F. Cody, 'Buffalo Bill.'

Goy. Roosevelt refused to discuss politics, saving that he has nothing to say at presult aside from what he says in his speeches and nothing to explain as to what he has already said. His stay in Chicago will be brief. After making his Labor Day speech in Chicago he will hurry back, leaving the city at 5:30 o'look to-morrow afternoon. In order to enable him first on the list of the speakers following Mayor Harrison.

No demonstration other than that which is spontaneous will be accorded to Gov. Roosevelt on account of the non-partisan character of the labor organizations' picnic. Plans have been on foot to furnish him with an escort to the labor organizations' picnic. Plans have been on foot formish him with an escort to the park where the picnic is to be held, but these plans have been for Manila, Orlean institutions, unless your subgestions adopted. I am in thorough sympathy with you.

"This letter I laid on my desk. Its author does not desire that publicity shall be given to his name. There was one other letter. It was deat at Manila, I could not determine whether it came from Manila, Philippene Islands, or Manila, Orlean county, New York, and it was possible, I thought, that it might come from Manila, Prienas county, New York, and it was possible, I thought, that it might come from Manila, Rush county, Indiana, or Manila. Victoria county, New York, and it was possible, I thought, that it might came from Manila, Prienal Philippene Islands, or Manila, Orlean There to it. All of us bent of Nine and Three to it. All of us bent of warming the was a warm of a hard three to it. All of us the study of the print an

except in some important details..." Six's name has been in the parers only five times, as a matter of fact," seid Nine. "My name, on the other hand, has been printed twenty-one times. Three has got in only once There is, I fear, some lealousy on his part. Whether he attempted to exchange numbers with Six, I do not know, but an investigation would not be out of order. I regret the publicity which has come to this matter, but men engaged in great movements must expect such things.

Number Three was not in town yesterday. At his home it was said that he went away hurriedly, immediately after glancing through the newspapers.

Hill to Review the Labor Day Parade in Troy and Deliver an Address.

ALBANY, Sept. 2, -Mayor James K, McGuire chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee, called on former Senator David B Hill in this city to-day, and conferred concerning the situation of the Coler forces. Chairman McGuire was on his way from New York to Syracuse and stopped over in Albany for about an hour, during which time he made a trip up to Wolfert's Roost Senator Hill's beautiful suburban home. Senator Hill to-night said that Chairman McGuire had made a short call upon him, but further than this declared that there was nothing to be said, It is reported here that Chairman McGuire admitted to friends of his while in this city that he did not regard the outlook for Coler as any too bright at the present time. As Mr' McGuire left Albany immediately after his call upon Hill this report could not be verified. Mr. McGuire's friends say that Hill complimented McGuire and told him that Syracuse was the bright spot where Croker opposition had not appeared, and could gain no foothold if it had.

Mr. Hill goes to Troy to-morrow morning to review the Labor Day parade, and in the afternoon at 3:30 o clock, in Young's Grove, he will make an address at the picnic of the Troy Central Federation of Labor. Mr. Hill declined to outline any part of his speech to-day, but it is said that he will handle the labor question from his standpoint and that he may have a few things to say about politics and politicians. As Troy is Edward Murphy's home, the situation is fraught with great interest, as it is appreciated that Mr. Hill could, if he desired, make his comments very entertaining. ator Hill to-night said that Chairman McGuire



The Chinese Empress went about it wrong.

The way to clean out "foreign devils" is to use Aver's Pills. J. C. AYER COMPANY,

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ARKANSAS WILL VOTE TO-DAY. State Election With Three Caudidates for

Governor-Probable Result.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 2.- The election in

this State to-morrow is for State, district, legislative and county offices. The sixteen Senators to be elected will hold office for four years, and consequently will have a voice in the selection of a successor to Senator James K. Jones two years hence. With the exception of Mississippi, Garland and one or two other counties, where the regular Democratic nominees are being opposed by independent Democrats, there is no opposition to the Demperacy. Attorney-General Jeff Davis, the Dem ocratic nominee for Governor, is the only candidate on the State ticket who has opposition. His opponents are the Hon. H. L. Remmel, Republican, of Little Rock and the Hon. A. W. Files, Populist. Mr. Files is one of the most prominent Democrats in the State. He served two terms as State Auditor and in 1890 was Gov. James P. Eagle's private secretary.

It is the opinion of well-informed politicians that a light vote will be polled in a majority of the counties. In 1896, when the free silver craze swept over the State, Gov. Jones, the Democratic candidate received 91,114 votes; Remmel, the Republican, 35,836, and Files, Populist, 13,990. Gov. Jones's plurality was 55,278. Two years ago Jones received 75,362 votes; H. F. Auten, Republican, 27,624 and W. S. Morgan, Populist, 8,332. Jones's plurality was 38,827. Chairman Carroll Armstrong of the Democratic State Central Committee estimates the Democratic candidate will receive at least 55,000 majority. The Populist vote will be very small. The highest estimate placed on the vote for Files is 35,000. didate on the State ticket who has opposition

Attorney-General Davis said this morning that his majority will be the largest ever received by a Democratic Gubernatorial candidate in Arkansas. He says that it will be at

date in Arkansas. He says that it will be at least 60,000.

Several prominent Democrats, including ex-Gov. William H. Fishback, have boited Mr. Davis and publicly declared that they would not vote for him.

When questioned to-night, Mr. Remmel said: "I expect to make great gains in every county in the State, and if I get the votes that are cast for me in eastern Arkansas and throughout the black belt I am sanguine of my election. But if the tactics, which I aminformed have been adopted in Monroe county in refusing to grant us Republican judges, is followed up to any extent in other counties, I shall be returned defeated by the smallest majority given any Democratic candidate for Governor for years, as there are forty-five counties in which I expect to be treated fairly."

TELL HILL TO STICK TO COLER. Ex-Senator's Advisers Say There Must Be No

Shifting. Several friends of Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse, whose boom for the nomination for Governor received an anonymous typewritten boost on Saturday, declared yesterday that he was not responsible for the talk about him. was not responsible for the talk about him. That he was not a candidate and that he would not be a candidate. They said that ex-Senator Hill had been told by his supporters that he must carry the fight through on Coler, and that he must not shift. As to the statement of ex-Senator Murphy that Mr. Coler would not have seventy-five votes in the State convention, Mr. Coler's friends said that they would have 170 of the 450 delegates anyway, and probably more. They added that they were going to fight for Mr. Coler to the end, anyway.

FERRYBOAT HANDS RESTORED. Men Laid Off on the James Slip Route Put Back to Work.

The working force of the Long Island Railroad Ferry, from James slip to Long Island City, which was recently cut down from three crews to two, has been increased again to the old number. The men employed on both Long Island ferries got together recently and ap-Island ferries got together recently and appointed a committee from among the pilots, engineers and firemen to wait upon President Baldwin and lay the case before him. The men were bound by an understanding that if the rejief asked for was not forthcoming they would go on strike. The committee called upon President Baldwin on Friday afternoon and explained the situation to him. Mr. Baldwin said that the men laid off should be put to work again at once. He accompanied the committee to the office of the manager of the ferries and gave the necessary orders that resulted in the third crew being returned to duty on Saturday morning.

returned to duty on Saturday morning.

Took a Twenty-four Hours' Furlough and Did

Not Come Back-Father Looking for Him. William De Driso called at THE SUN office resterday and said that he had come from Chicago in search of his sixteen-year-old son Edward De Driso. About a year ago he said, his son left his home in Chicago and enlisted in the navy, going aboard the training ship Alliance at Newport, R. I. On June 10, he said the youth was transferred to the Vermont at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. This was the last heard from him. When the father called at the navy yard yesterday he was informed that his son had received a furlough for twenty-four hours and had not been seen since. De Driso, Sr., says he cannot account for his son's disapperance as he always said in his letters that he was satisfied with sea life. He is 5 feet 2 Inches tail, is fair and weighs about 120 pounds. Edward De Driso. About a year ago he said,

It was an nounced yesterday at the headquarters of the National League of Democratic Clubs that over 1,000,000 Democrats in all parts of the country had enrolled in the organizations composing the league up to Saturday. President William R. Hearst said that this endent William R. Hearst said that this en-rollment would result in a big meeting at the quadrennial convention, which will be held in Indianapolis on Oct. 3 and 4. Mr. Hearst had a consultation with Vice-Chair-man Stone and Daniel J. Campau of the Na-tional Committee and Chairman Richardson of the Congressional Campaign Committee last week and offered to cooperate with them during the campaign. the campaign.

Mayor Phelan of San Francisco has accepted the post of organizer on the Pacific Slope.

Lewis G. Stevenson, son of the candidate for Vice-President, is the organizer in the middle West. In a few days the appointment of an organizer in every city in the country will be announced.

"Scholastic Population" of Texas. AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 2.- J. S. Kendall, State

Superintendent of Public Instruction, has issued a statement of the "scholastic population" of Texas and State apportionment of the available school fund for the year ending aug. 31, 1901. The total scholastic population over 8 and under 17 years of age is 729.365. The total number of male children enumerated is 372.061, of whom 289.338 are white and 82,755 colored. The total number of female children is 357, 394, of whom 275,238 are white and 82,096 colored.

The fork on the bicycle which James G. Sny-

der, 19 years old, of 256 West Twenty-fourth street was riding broke when he was near West 107th street in Central Park esterday and he pitched forward on his head. Policemen Foley and Farrell found Snyder unconscious when they reached him and an ambulance surgeon had to be called to resuscitate the injured young man. He was able to walk home after a time.

NO MORE CONCISE AGGREGATION of Real Estate News is to be found in any medium than that printed in THE SUN each OUR EXPORTS OF COAL.

The Total During the Year 1900 Likely to Reach \$20,000,000 in Value.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2. - Exports of coal from the United States during the year 1900 are likely to reach \$20,000,000 in value, against \$10,000,000 in 1896 and \$6,000,000 in 1890. The figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics show that the exports of coal from the United States during the seven months ending with July, 1900, are 50 per cent, in excess of those during the corresponding months of last year and double those of the corresponding months of 1898. In the seven months ending with July, 1898, the exports of coal from the United States were 2,375,451 tons; in the same months of 1899 they were 3,006,082

tons, and in the corresponding months of 1900 they were 4,601,755 tons. During the period from 1890 to 1900 the exportation of coal from the United States has quadrupled, but the principal growth has been in the years 1898, 1899 and 1900. this growth is observable exports to all parts of the world, it is especfally marked with reference to our exports to the American countries. To British North America, the exports in the seven months of 1898 were 1,788,398 tons and in the seven months of 1900, 3,253,803 tons and in the seven months of 1900, 3,253,803 tons. To Mexico the exports in the seven months of 1898 were 243,933 tons, and in the corresponding months of 1900 415, and the corresponding months of 1900 415, and to the corresponding months of 1900 to 184 to 184 tons the seven months of 1898 114,655 tons and in the seven months of 1900 241,712 tons; while to Porto Rico the exports increased from 2,621 tons in the seven months of 1898 to 1 of 1898 to 15,313 tons in the seven months of 1900, it the Hawaiian Islands—the exports of the

To the Hawaiian Islands the exports of the seven months of 1899 were 10,381 tons and in the corresponding months of 1800 21,001 tons, thus more than doubling in a single year. To the Philippine Islands the exports in the seven months of 1898 were 4,810 tons and in the seven months of 1890 41,088 tons, or eight times as much in 1800 as in 1898.

The experiments with American coal which the Europeans have made within the last two or three years seem to have proved successful, as the exports to Europe, which in the seven months of 1898 amounted to only 4,507 tons, were in the corresponding months of 1890, 278, 572 tons. Of this 187 tons went to the United Kingdom, 4,028 tons to Germany, 77,407 tons to France, and 196,950 tons to other European countries.

countries.

The following table shows the exports of coal from the United States to the principal countries of the world during the seven months ending with July of 1898, and 1900:

Germany
United Kingdom
Other Europe
British North America
Mexico
Cuba Mexico
Cuba
Porto Rico
Other West Indica
Santo Domingo
Brasil
Colombia
Other South America
Hawaitan Islands
Phillippine Islands
Other Asia and Oceanica
Other countries 1.471 13.169 8.638 9.773

HEAVY COAL EXPORTS.

From Norfolk During September. NORFOLK Va., Sept 2 - Exports of Virginia coal from this port continue to increase in volume. During September upward of 100 000 tons will go abroad in about twenty-five chartered steamers now here and to arrive The British steamer Strathord will shortly take some 5,000 tons for Nagasaki, Japan, Upon this cargo the freight will amount to about \$50,000 since the Strathord is to receive for freight \$10.50 a ton. Another cargo will follow for Japan. This coal is reported to be for the use of a Japanese railway. Several cargoes of

use of a Japanese railway. Several cargoes of coal will go for Judian ports, several others to the Azores for orders and several to British West Indian ports.

The British steamers Canning and Royston Grange sailed this week for South Africa with cargoes of coal for the use of Lord Roperts's army. The Canning went by way of Montreal, the Royston Grange by way of New Orleans at which ports they will take on deck horses and mules for the British army in South Africa. Since the Pennsylvania Railroad acquired control of the Norfolk and Western Railroad exports of coal from the Pocahontas field have greatly increased and appearances indicate that coal will go out in enormous quantity henceforth. This region is greatly berefited by the newly awakened industry.

WELL UNDER THE SIDEWALK.

Was Filled in Forty Years Ago, but Water in It Is Now Twenty-five Feet Deep. Back in the '30s, before a water supply sys-

tem was introduced into Hoboken, large cisterns were sunk about the town to provide water for fire purposes. One was built in front of the old First Presbyterian Church which stood at the southwest corner of Washington and Third streets. When Washington street was improved, some years later, the well was filled n and a sidewalk laid over it This was about forty years ago. The well had long been for-gotten except by a few of the old residents, until Saturday night when an accident brought

gotten except by a law of the our residents until Saturday night when an accident brought it back to memory.

A woman was passing over the spot late in the evening when she felt one of the flagstones move under her. She stepped off and noticed that the stone had sunk several inches. While she was wondering what had caused the sinking. John Bantz. of Weehawken, came along and stepped on the same spot. The flagstone gave way and Bantz's right leg went down. He had his other foot on another flagstone, which saved him from falling into the hole. A splash was heard as the flagstone disappeared. By means of burning paper thrown into the hole, it was seen that the supply of water in the well, is built of brick, is circular and has a diameter of fifteen feet. The water was twenty-five feet deep. What became of the earth with which the well was filled when the sidewalk was laid is a mystery.

